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What Men Say

You have won the greatest battle in history and saved the most sacred cause—the liberty of the world.—Marshal Foch to the officers and soldiers of the Allied armies.

Gentlemen, we are now coming to a difficult time. It is harder to win peace than to win the war.—M. Clemenceau, to French senators congratulating him on his share in the victory.

There is not any question which cannot be settled by negotiation, or if that fails by a tribunal.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, addressing Western Ontario Liberals, November 22.

Today I have but one thought—justice and God.—Cardinal Mercier, of Belgium, in an interview given to Belgian press on the date of re-entry of the royal family to the Belgian capital, November 24.

Whatever kind of peace the nations may propose as their representatives meet in conference it must be a moral peace, based on righteousness.—Bishop David H. Greer of New York City, in an interview in the *N. Y. Times*.

The Americans come as friends and will conduct themselves strictly according to international law.—General Pershing, in a proclamation to the government and people of Luxemburg, November 23.

I trust that the spirit of unity which has enabled us to surmount the perils of war will not be wanting in the no less arduous task of establishing on a purer foundation of ordered liberty the common welfare of my people.—King George V, proroguing the British parliament, November 21.

The thing of the most tremendous importance that seems to have come out of the great tragedy according to Divine purpose is that the people have come into power. Edwin Markham, Thanksgiving Day address, New York City, Nov. 28.

The foundations of the new world with which we are confronted have been well and truly laid by millions of heroic men and women. When so much precious marble had already been built into the fabric, do not let us, I entreat you, finish it with shoddy.—Lloyd-George, in a speech November 16, pleading for non-partisan settlement of reconstruction problems.

We have a new era spreading before our vision in which the great sin will be failure to maintain that sense of unity, that conception of what may be attained by our working side by side, instead of consulting local ambition and petty pride.—Former Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court, Charles E. Hughes, addressing St. David's Society, New York City, November 19.

The peace we hope to achieve must be a peace not of hate and revenge, the fruits of which might be further and even more terrible strife. We wish by every means to avert that possibility. But righteousness must be vindicated even though righteousness involve sternness.—The Archbishop of Canterbury, in a reply to a letter from Professor Deissman of Berlin University, in which the latter intimates that it is the duty of Great Britain to show clemency to defeated Germany.

Germany must be dealt with firmly at the Peace Conference, because the sins of her rulers and all who followed their spirit are black and bitter, and her crimes deserve such treatment and such punishment as will protect the future. But no policy of hatred, no spirit of vengeance should guide this world renewal. Principle and justice touched with mercy to the weak, should guide this conference, not passion or emotion. Secretary of the U. S. Navy Daniels, speaking at Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 28.

There can be no League of Nations unless there is among the members complete unity of confidence and trust in one another as of purpose and counsel. The "noblesse oblige" of the West and the "Bushido" of the East must permeate and guide the action of any such league. Distrust and suspicion must be left outside the door.—Viscount Uchida, Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Cabinet, Japan. Associated Press despatch, October 17.

We cannot deny that the trials through which all the world has passed have created great spiritual treasures which predetermine the course in the future and which reveal attractive perspectives. I consider the high moral attitude which has been taken by your democracy and by your wonderful President in international relations one of the most important factors. It signifies that the reign of brute force must forever pass and reveals a new era of spiritual co-operation for free and universal democracy.—Prince Lvoff, Premier in the First Provisional Russian Government, at a dinner in New York City, given by President Butler of Columbia University, November 24.

A SOLDIER REALIST WRITES

SATURDAY, Oct. 5th, 1918.

[This is a "veritist's" not a romanticist's communication—EDITORS.]

DEAR J.:

I have a gruesome tale to tell. I am writing to you because I want the story of it all when I return, and want to write it while my impressions are still fresh and, too, I want the fellows at the office to read it, but do not want X to know the details.

Wednesday evening, a week ago, after preparations had been going on for weeks, we were informed that a drive on a fifty-mile front was to begin, and that our division was to have a sector of its own to care for; that it was to begin that night, and away we marched in the darkness, past artillery lined up hub to hub everywhere, from our billets near the front and within sound of the guns to our sector, where four years ago was fought the bloodiest battle of the war. Here, within sight of three points that will ever remain in history—that were fought for, back and forth, and cost the lives of one million six hundred thousand French and Germans. This, I say, was our sector on a fifty-mile battle-front, and our week in the trenches just previous to this night had filled us with awe, as we familiarized ourselves with the lay of the land, and saw and heard about the doings around certain points a few thousand yards away—the tales of which had filled our front pages in papers before our coming.

I cannot describe our feelings as we marched up that road at night to our first battle. The thing that stood out most in my mind was the attitude of the comparative boys around me in my company whose thoughts I could read, but whose youth did not enable them to conceal their thoughts as well as I mine. Their foolish little questions that amounted to little more than childish prattle, impressed me most and told me all to the end that I felt awfully sad, and no funeral march could begin to compare with that march, for we felt that we were going to our death with our eyes wide open. On my part, I just steeled myself to whatever might happen—looked for the worst, and made myself promise that as a sergeant even Death, which I might see stalking towards me, would get no whimper out of me.